

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

WHAT BOXES ARE AND HOW THEY ARE USED.

"I have been for the past twenty years using from one-half to two tons of bones yearly, and I have experimented considerably with other fertilizers thus far, but can find nothing that does so well."

Whole cleaned bones boiled out I generally get for about \$15 per ton, sulphuric acid two cents per pound, and lime, and milk, when it can be had, one cent per pound, and oil, one cent per pound.

Bones will make two tons, costing about \$40, worth more than any two tons of the phosphates you can buy. I have tried them since, and found them to be good, but will not lay them down in the same field again.

If other grains are used, they will keep them with their reach, they will take it as nature or the appetite permits. If the corn is kept from them, they will eat over everything that is given.

For this reason poultry keepers should give in winter both animal and vegetable food, allowing only a scant ration of corn once a day.

Men, women, and children, will eat 100 pounds bone to the acre when there is no other dressing; then for potatoes and other root crops there is needed some potash. I know about what quantity of bones to use, but I don't think anything short of \$10 per acre, and I don't think anything else is necessary for egg production, or buckwheat, the consumption of corn is much less; still they require some corn.

I suggest feeding laying hens to produce strength without making at the same time an excess of fat. There is also a difference in breeds.

A copy of the transactions of the Maine State Pomeranian Society for 1882 contains the views of J. E. Bennoch of Orono, on raising healthy orchard stock. This pomologist considers that the present system of producing fruit stock is very much in the decaying order, and gives his own opinions in the matter, which are here presented in brief.

To produce good, healthy fruit stock seed must be obtained from healthy native trees of as good quality as can be had. One can test the matter by planting a row of seeds from a healthy tree.

There will be a difference in the growth as to quality and tenderness. In ninety-nine cases in 100 the natural fruit stock is the best, there is less waste, and the trees are sturdier and longer.

The "scant ration of corn once a day" is intended to apply to egg production. In "winter feeding of fowls" the keeping of corn within their reach is advocated.

fill the crops to repletion on whole corn; but one that is half-starved, or only sees corn once or twice a day, will do it as often as the occasion offers. Vegetable food, animal diet, and milk, when it can be had, are good, but will not lay them down in the same field again.

If these varied diets are given, and corn is kept within their reach, they will take it as nature or the appetite permits. If the corn is kept from them, they will eat over everything that is given.

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Fruit Culture.

I shall endeavor to communicate to my horticultural friends what little I have learned of the management of the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, etc., each in its turn, and, to conclude this introductory paper, will vindicate my claim to Irish ancestry by beginning at the latter end of my subject, viz., at the time of the arrival of the potato.

This is the advantage of location, accessibility to market and command of help.

Hence dwelling in retired and outlying districts need not attempt small fruit culture as a business. This is one reason why the business is not likely to succeed in the country districts, where the terrain contiguous to railways and within easy reach of communities where may be obtained the extra hands at harvest, are eligible for fruit farming.

Wherever the climate is arid, good success can scarcely be expected.

The fruit crop may be produced, but it cannot be handled. Two acres of strawberries may be cultivated, but the cost of production will be twenty hands to gather and market the fruit, through which he admits the production of good varieties from grafted seed.

Mr. Bennoch denounces nurserymen who raise and sell fruit trees, and grafted trees, as well as fruit to improve them, by cutting off their rootstock. After using the grafted seed, they resort to this practice, claiming that it is very difficult to graft fruit varieties on rootstocks, and that a good grafting of a fruit variety will require twenty hands to gather and market the fruit. In a region devoted to fruit culture, the demand for labor is intermittent.

It is the season of the year, and the time of extra help for the rest of the year. Consequently the fruit grower must locate with reach of settlements furnishing occupation for those on whom he can rely, and the time of the year upon a scale large enough to afford the special importation of the force required, and provide it with profitable employment, quarters and subsistence.

Fruit growing is a business, and requires labor for operations which the small farmer cannot command.

He who has work for fifty fruit pickers will have plenty of applicants for the job, while he who has work for twenty hands, and has no one to send them, will find it difficult to obtain even these, "for love or money," and may see his crop go to waste, simply because he has not enough hands to pick it.

It is the season of the year when many straws have been gathered, and when the trees, through which he admits the production of good varieties from grafted seed.

I sincerely believe that there is no branch of farm economy so pleasant to follow, or that will yield greater returns, than orcharding, and a well conducted orchard will yield more than any other investment.

It is the season of the year when the orchardist, who has gathered his crop, has time to go to market, and when the trees, through which he admits the production of good varieties from grafted seed.

Why is it that in my orchard, in this year of general scarcity of apples, there will be a fair average crop? It is not because the location is especially favorable, nor is it because the trees have had good care, but it is because my trees have had good rootstock.

By growing so quickly it does not tend to a good growth, and is still more rapid.

It is the season of the year when the trees, through which he admits the production of good varieties from grafted seed.

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Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

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When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

Boston Weekly Globe.**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1884****ANOTHER NEW STORY.**

Several new stories are in preparation, and a story of surpassing interest will begin shortly. THE GLOBE is the cheapest story paper in the world. Send for sample copies and form a club.

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14 Months for \$1.

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FORM CLUBS FOR 14 MONTHS.
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LAST YEAR'S CLUB RAISERS.

Will every agent who sent a club last year kindly send each member and secure his subscription and renew the club for this year? Ask all your friends and neighbors to subscribe, and increase the club by the addition of many new names. It is easy to secure subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, because it shows for itself that it is the best dollar weekly in the United States.

MONEY IN FARMING.**HOW TO GROW CROPS PROFITABLY.**

Next week, February 26, the first of a series of papers of the greatest importance to farmers will begin. Each of the great crops—wheat, cotton, corn, the grasses, potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat, etc., will be fully considered in respect of soil and fertilizers. Such information and directions will be given as will enable any intelligent farmer to increase the yield of his crops and make his farm more remunerative.

No farmer can afford to miss reading these articles. Any one of them will be worth much more than the yearly price of THE GLOBE. Subscribe at once, and read every one of the series. Form a club in your town.

General GORDON seems to think that he has got things settled in the Soudan, and that it will be an easy matter to restore the old sultans to authority. If he is right, England may thank her lucky stars that GORDON was not picked up by some wandering band of Bedouins on his way to Khartoum.

The achievement of Sir JOHN LUBBOCK in teaching a dog to read printed words has been eclipsed by Professor HAGAR of the State Normal School at Salem. By the exercise of marvelous patience and skill, the latter has succeeded in doing what hitherto had been regarded as a scientific impossibility. He has taught a woman to drive a nail.

Poor old KEEFER has been found guilty on every count of the charges made agaist him in connection with the appointment of stenographers, and it now remains to be seen what the House of Representatives to say whether they will go back on the complimentary recognition of Mr. KEEFER's distinguished services as speaker and party leader.

The San Francisco Chronicle says that the smuggling of Chinamen into the United States from British Columbia is increasing. It says that an organized Chinese company exists in Washington Territory, which makes a business, and a paying one, of smuggling coolies into this country. If such is the case, it may be pertinent to inquire what the customs officials in that part of the country are doing in the meantime.

The town of Genoa, Nev., was recently, and may be now, threatened by a snowslide, which manifested an inclination to come down the mountain-side and obliterate the town from the map. Several of the leading citizens, recognizing the danger, took the precaution of joining the church, while others, conscious that they were past praying, displayed their deplorable lack of confidence in the saving power of grace by moving to a safer locality. Thus do the wicked flee and the righteous prove their boldness.

It is encouraging to find a jury in this country holding something like a reasonable opinion concerning the responsibility of navigators for the safety of passengers. On the 4th of July, 1882, the steamer Scio was sunk at Mingo Junction by collision with the John Lomar, and fifty-four lives were lost. The collision was caused by the wilful disregard of ordinary precautions displayed by DAVID C. KELLER, pilot of the Scio. He was tried in the United States Court at Parkersburg, and the jury, last Friday evening, brought in a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter. If a just sentence shall follow the verdict, the example may prove useful.

There is a disposition on the part of the more excitable of our esteemed contemporaries to make a "haleyon and vociferous" row because BISMARCK has returned to Secretary FREILINGHUSSEN the resolutions passed by Congress upon the occasion of the death of HERR LASHER. It may be that this government has received an insult at the hands of BISMARCK equalled only by the affronts heretofore put upon the American hog, but to one who, having been chased up a tree, views the hog and Congress from an altitude of calm indifference and right reason, it looks as though the insult was cordially invited and richly deserved. It was very creditable in Congress to pass the resolutions, but the sending of them to BISMARCK was a piece of gratuitous impertinence.

JOHN SHERMAN's talent for finding persons of abundant unscrupulousness to testify to political outrages is having full swing in the Danville investigation. One colored politician, Republican of course, testifies that no colored man fired a shot during the riot, which is a direct contradiction of his own prior affidavit, and accounts for the killing of a white man by supposing that he was shot by some other white man. Another Republican politician tells a terrific tale of intimidation, but gets badly mixed up in the attempt to locate the precinct where colored people did not vote. The white witnesses testify that the trouble was brought on by incendiary speeches, and that the fight was general. As two white men were shot in the row, it seems reasonable to infer that the affair was not a massacre of unarmed blacks by a

few bloodthirsty Democrats, notwithstanding JOHN SHERMAN's attempt to prove that it was.

MONOPOLY'S VIEWS OF LABOR.

The House committee on labor is amusing itself by extorting from divers and sundry persons their views on the labor question. A prominent capitalist of Pittsburg told the committee that he thought "organizations of capital rather tended to elevate labor than oppress it, and proposed as a resource for laborers the organization of cooperative associations. Labor organizations were wrong; they abridged the rights of laborers and were vicious. The question of labor should not be interfered with. Free labor, he said, is the most intelligent."

Such views are not new. Men who derive large profits from the labor of others and believe in the divine right of capital to dictate terms to labor, too often look upon labor organizations as nothing better than treasonable conspiracies. They do not want the question of labor interfered with by laborers. They talk about the "labor market," as though people who toil were only so many draught cattle to be bought and sold. They are very solicitous that the laborer's right to submit to reduction of his wages should not be abridged. They want labor free to accept the smallest pittance that capital may choose to grant. The right of labor to enjoy what it produces, the just claim of the worker to the full value of his work, they know nothing about. The freedom of labor to organize for self-protection and to employ itself is not the kind of freedom these "prominent bankers" have in mind. When labor protests that it has interests in common with capital and that it should have something to say about the division of wealth, these prominent capitalists of Pittsburg, Fall River and elsewhere would be tantamount to us, in our opinion, that the operatives are "rebellious" and must be brought to terms by a lookout.

It is "vicious" in a wage-worker to complain that he cannot live on his wages. "Let him go somewhere else; let him set up a hill of his own, if he does not like our way of doing business," they say. "If he cannot live, why let him die; that is right nobody denies him." Alas, almost the only right conceded to him.

It is because some capitalists hold such erroneous views of the relations of capital and labor that the two factors in production are eternally at war with each other, and labor committees of Congress are blindly groping for some way out of the imbroglio. The committee can get no help from men who think labor organizations are wrong and vicious, and organization of capital altogether lovely.

WOMEN AND UMBRELLAS.

Long-continued observation has convinced us that the welfare of society demands immediate consideration of the question as to whether women should be allowed to carry umbrellas. It

may be urged in defense of continuing the privilege that to refuse it would be in violation of the inalienable right of the pursuit of happiness. But

if a woman gets any happiness out of knocking off people's hats and gouging out their eyes, to say nothing of taunting up the points of the umbrella ribs in the hair of other women, she ought to be induced either by moral suasion or legal compulsion to pursue happiness in some other way. It is a well-recognized principle that the rights of one person end where those of another begin; and since a woman seems to be unable to keep her umbrella outside of the corporate limits of other people it is quite evident that she ought to be limited in the exercise of her right to carry umbrellas to the Sahara, the alkali plains and the Russian steppes.

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an organized Chinese company exists in Washington Territory, which makes a business, and a paying one, of smuggling coolies into this country. If such is the case, it may be pertinent to inquire what the customs officials in that part of the country are doing in the meantime.

This being true, and moral suasion having failed

to bring about the desired end, nothing remains

but to protect the hats, eyes and hair of the com-

munity by legal means.

The court decided that the questions

need not be answered because of their irrelevancy.

It is the case in which the Western Union, a

short time since, proposed to settle by paying the

State \$50,000. According to the decision a con-

fessed tax-dodging company may do as it pleases

when it comes to the payment of its bills.

The corporation has decided that the the

Western Union need not answer questions relating to its gross receipts and the value of its property.

The case is that of the State against the company, and involves two claims by the State of Pennsylvania, aggregating \$147,000, for tax on stock dividends declared in 1879 and 1881 by the com-

pany, and not reported to the auditor-general's department.

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